## BEN BUTLER STIRS UP A ROW

He Says that Admiral Porter Was the Officer Who Ran Away at New Orleans.

The Admiral Retorts by Telling a Spoon Story, and Then, Growing Quite Serious, Denounces Ben as a Coward and Worse.

Breten Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. The Herald will print a talk with General Butler about his reference to a high officer

who ran away at New Orleans. To a direct question General Butler replied: "Suppose you have Admiral Porter read my speech and then ask him if he knows

who I mean." "Will you give me a statement of the circumstances involved in this running away!" asked the reporter. The General

replied: "At the time the forts were passed by Farragut, I was following him where I could see the whole proceeding. I was well up the river on my headquarters boat, the Saxony, watching the fight. Porter was in command of the mortar flotilla, and was ordered to bombard the water batteries below Fort Jackson after Farragut had passed

pp. While Farragut was fighting the forts had got too near, and was under a pretty hot fire, for when Farragut was by the forts the rebels turned their attention to me. It was not a nice state of things for us who were on board that boat, with 800 barrels of gunpowder in the hold, so we dropped down the river far enough so the point of woods hid us from the rebel batteries. I afterward borrowed a double-ender of Porter and kept well up stream watching things. Farragut got well by the forts about sunrise, and it was about 7 o'clock, or after, perhaps, when the incident connected with Porter took place. I was above Porter's fleet and mor-tar boats, just about up to the chain cable which the rebels had stretched across the

"Where was your army?"
"Nearly thirty miles down stream on ransports which were anchored at the head of the passes."

"How was it that Captain Porter ran "About the time I have mentioned in the morning my men on the transports saw Porter's whole fleet rushing down the river peli mell, and they continued out to sea."

"What was the trouble?"
"When Porter rushed by my troops he ericd out: 'The rebels are coming down the river; get out of here as fast as you can."

"Get out! Not much. Why the men were on sailing vessels anchored, and if they had attempted to let go or move the current would have swept them down, and they would all have been ashore before they could have used their sails. In such a case their capture or destruction was certain by any force coming down the river."
"And did Porter sail down and leave the

"That is just what he did."
"When did he recover and come back?" "The next day." "Where were you when he left so sud-

"Up the river; I never dreamed of his turning tail to the enemy, and did not know of this occurrence until several days afterward, at the time when Captain Boggs, sent by Farragut, met me at the quarantine station where I had gotten up 2,000 of my troops, which I had taken down and out through Pass Outre and up a bayou around by Sable island, and so above Fort St. Philip, for the purpose of assaulting it, for you must remember that the rebels held the two forts for several days after Farragut had passed up to New Orleans." "Were the rebels coming down the river,

as Porter stated?" "Rebels coming? The rebels were not Mebels coming? The rebels were not coming then any more than they are now. Why, they couldn't come. The only thing they had was the ponderous dry dock, the Louisiana, and the two steamers to tow her. The Louisiana never had a sign of machinery in her, and couldn't even be med as a water battery. That was all the rebels had left that could move when Porter rushed down the river."

"Why did he run, then?" 'Why did he run, then?"

"I can't tell, except that it was reported that the enemy were transferring heavy guns from the fort to the Louisiana, and Porter conjectured the Louisiana was coming down the stream after him."
"What did you do when Porter left and went down the stream?"

"When Farrigut left me and passed the forts, we had agreed that I should attempt to get some troops around by the gulf to the quarantine station above the forts, so as to capture them by assault. That would have been done had they not surrendered before we were ready. I had the Miami and my headquarters boat with me, with which to tow my transports around. Far-ragut had left most of his boats-30 or 40 of them-hid in the bushes on the river bank below, and I hauled them all out and towed them along to land my troops with. I steamed down the river and took two full regiments from the fleet, and they were Porter's scare. We went around, and it was why, my men were in the water up to their armpits when they took me ashore, and we all had a time of it. We got ashore above the forts, and I took what troops I had on to New Orleans. It was after I had landed that I heard of Porter's performance."
It is to be said, in addition to the state-

ments of General Butler, that the government officers among the troops heard the warning from Captain Porter above quoted. Among them is the well-known and heroic old veteran, General Stephen Thomas, who was in command of the Eighth Vermont, one of the best organized corps that followed General Butler to the Gulf. Admiral Porter this morning took occa-

sion to deny the insinuation that he was the officer referred to by General Butler. When he first read the speech the Admiral understood that the allusion did partienlarly refer to himself. While under this impression he remarked that he could tell a "dog story" on Ben that would make that vet soldier, lawyer and politician wince. The Admiral dictated the story, intending

to let it go into print, but afterward believing that no reference could have been made to him, said it would appear vindictive and he preferred silence. The story in effect was an experience shortly after the war occurred to the Admiral. "A little boy came to me," he said, "with a dog to sell. I asked him what he wanted for the brute and he answered 25 cents for the dog and 25 cents for the rope." "What's his name?"

"'Ben,' said the boy. 'He is named after the big sojer who opened the Mississippi ribber and captured New Orleans, and did lots of glorious tings, and wunted to be

President. "I thought I recognized the man for whom the dog was named, though the little darkey couldn't recall more than 'Ben.' thought I had better buy the dog, and did so, sending him to the back yard with word for the cook to look out for his welfare. The next day the excited master of ceremonies in the kitchen appeared before me, exclaiming: 'Oh, marster Admiral, dat dere dorg ull eat eberything in the house, and besides he'll be the ruinashun of yous all. He's already run off wid de spoons, and has a-buried de silber forks in de back yard."

"Oh, Ben! Ben!" concluded the Admiral "who could fail to recognize the immortal?"

Admiral Porter Not Troubled. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Admiral Porter is inclined to look upon General Butler's utterances as a huge joke. The contents of the interview were told to him to-night by a reporter.

"And so General Butler has been saying things about me?" he said. "Well, what if he has? I shall not take any notice of it. He knows what I think of him. I have said time and again that he is a coward and worse. Now, I suppose he wants to get even with me in his old age. Let him

talk, nobody believes him.' "But, he says you ran away."
"Does he? Well, let him say so. I have in my possession a letter written to me by marrying some American girl to Prince Gideon Welles, after the capture of the Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of forts, thanking me for my efforts, and saying that but for my exertions Admiral Far-ragut could not have captured New Or-leans. I do not want any stronger praise than Secretary Welles gave me in that let-ter. People who run away do not get to the head of the navy. There were three officers who were censured by Farragut, two of them unjustly. The other has never, to my knewledge, satisfactorily explained his conduct. I supposed Butler meant him, but you say he referred to me. Well well.

well. It does not trouble me one bit. People who believe what Butler says must set history aside, and I have not the slightest regard for their opinion."

Gen. Sherman Deprecates the Controversy. NEW YORK, May 5 .- Gen. W. T. Sherman declined to express an opinion to-day in regard to the Porter-Butler controversy, but said: "I was not at New Orleans, and don't feel qualified to say anything on the subject. The gentlemen concerned are both strong, able men, and capable of looking out for themselves. Butler was a gallant soldier, and Porter was one of the hardest hitters in the navy. I regret the revival of camp-fire stories. It is not right, especially just at this centennial time. These things have been discussed often enough, and ought to be dropped."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER, As Viewed by His Friend, Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Col. A. K. McClure, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Times, is at the St. Nicholas with his family. He was seen by a reporter last night. Colonel McClure is a warm personal friend of Postmaster-general Wanamaker, and dined with the President day, before westerday. That Colonel dent day before yesterday. That Colonel McClure is also an admirer of the new Postmaster-general will be seen from the follow-

ing interview. He said: "Mr. Wanamaker is to-day the foremost practical man of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, and before the four years are up the entire country will come to realize this. He is comparatively a new man at politics, but he catches on easily. It is a mistake to suppose that he does not intend to give 'the boys' a show. He knows that religion and politics are separate things, and has comprehended the truth of the Scripture, 'Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things which are

"There is no real trouble between Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Quay. Mr. Quay will be given his share of the patronage, and he understands it. He may be a little sore at not having everything his own way, but that will be all right in a short time. Mr. Wanamaker appointment of a postmaster at Philadelphia may not have been exactly the selection the boys would have made, but when it comes to the other offices they will be satisfied.

"Mr. Wanamaker is a thorough diplomate. He makes up his mind what is the right thing to do, and accomplishes it along the line of least trouble. I think the President and the Postmaster-general are in thorough accord. Both are good Presbyterians, and their views to a great extent coincide. Mr. Wanamaker is a Prohibitionist and wants to see that side succeed. But he does not mean that the Republican party shall follow his own opinion about

"Of course prohibition will be badly beaten in Peunsylvania. There is no doubt of that at all. Mr. Wanamaker by taking his present stand has but followed Senator Quay a step further. Senator Quay introduced the amendment submitting prohibition to the people, and carried it through two terms. Mr. Wanamaker has followed this up as doubtless Mr. Quay never would. "He is a man of great executive ability, diplomatic, calm and determined. And he is not a hypocrite. He does not owe his present position to Senator Quay. I do not mean that he would have been appointed had Quay opposed him strongly, but he did not need Quay's support. He likes politics, and thus far it has been plain and easy sailing for him. Senator Quay is too intelliing for him. Senator Quay is too intelli-gent a man to openly antagonize him."

# BOYCOTT AT THE GRAVE.

Difficulties of a Philadelpnia Burial Association-Funeral Postponed.

Philadelphia Special. The National Trust and Burial Association, which has a charter from Maine and its principal office in this city, is having a hard time, owing to its being boycotted by the Undertakers' Protective Association, which includes nearly every furnisher of funeral supplies in the entire country. The association undertakes to bury any one of its members or contract-holders upon the payment of a certain sum made in in-stallments. Owing to the boycott, the goods of the association have been ordered from remote localities where the boycott was

less stringently observed.

Early in April the officials were caught in an unpleasant corner. One of their contract-holders, a colored woman by the name of Mrs. Josephine Gibson, residing at No. 1317 Pearl street, took it into her head to die at an inopportune moment. Several weeks before her death she had joined the association and provided for a \$75 burial, for which she or her heirs were to pay by weekly installments of 25 cents, the association agreeing to perform the undertaker's duties from A to Z for that amount.

On Tuesday, April 9, Mrs. Gibson died, and the undertaker of the association,

Strang by name, was informed and the body was immediately put on ice. The fu-neral was announced for Friday at 1 P. M., but Friday morning came and as yet no coffin nor shroud had been provided. The coffin nor shroud had been provided. The mourners began to congregate, but no undertaker appeared. Almost frantic, the sorrowful husband hastened forth in search of the belated coffin. When at last he found the association's undertaker that official calmly announced that as he was unable to obtain the necessary "hardware" he feared the burial would have to be postponed. The regular supply dealers stoutly refused to sell, and though the coffin box was completed, it was useless without handles and "fixings." In vain were the dealers importuned; they were still inexor-able, and the burial had to be put off. But on Saturday Gibson grew desperate. He did not propose to convert his house into a mansoleum, and, moreover, the ice bill was mounting up enormously. Accordingly he informed the undertaker that the burial must either take place on Sunday or suit would be brought. Thus goaded the undertaker made a special effort to bribe a regular undertaker into a sale of hardware, and by Saturday midnight the casket was delivered at its destination. The funeral was observed the next day.

In the same week the son of Mrs. Ellen McGrath, of No. 1637 South Tenth street. died, and there was another rumpus over his case. The body was taken in charge by undertaker Strang, but President Amick. of the association, gave orders that the burial should not take place unless \$25 should be paid down immediately. This Mrs. McGrath indignantly refused to do, as it was not required by the contract. A violent altercation ensued, which ended in the employment of an outside undertaker. Two other similar cases have since occurred, and each of them has been the means of dissuading numerous members from continuing payment to the association.

# The President at the Banquet.

New York Tribune. No one who was present, perhaps, will ever forget how the President looked as he delivered his address. All the dignity and honor of his great office were upon him, and his action, no less than his magnificent command of words, showed him to be conscious of holding the foremost place in the greatest Nation on earth, and no one who saw and listened could fail to be impressed by the conviction that the man fitted the office. Every word that the President uttered was heard in every part of the great auditorium. His strong, resonant voice of wonderful volume seemed to roll in waves of sound into every recess. His enuncia-tion was perfect, and his gestures were graceful and effective. His was the speech of the night, and the honors he won by his eloquence were no mean ones in such an array of speakers as was gathered there. The New York Times stated editorially

in its comments on the banquet that ex-President Cleveland was greeted with greater enthusiasm than General Harrison called forth. This is absolutely false. Mr. Cleveland certainly received a warm reception, entirely worthy of one who had recently filled the office of President, even if some of its warmth was the result of sympathy for defeat, but it was not to be compared with the acclamations of the people

### for President Harrison. An International Joke.

New York Evening Telegram. The proposal, seriously made, to knit the two great Anglo-Saxon nations together by Wales, is comical enough to keep both countries in good humor for a year. It might relieve the British exchequer some-what if Prince Collar-and-Cuffs should marry the daughter of an American millionaire. That any American girl could be found so representative of the country that the people would greatly care whether she marries this seion of British royalty is absurd. The knitting would soon ravel out. Sir Edward Sullivan, who proposed it, must be a mad wag.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of May 5.

Missouri has adopted the Australian system of voting. Lucien Beall fell from a train at Wheel-

ing, W. Va., and was killed. A mail stage was robbed by masked high-waymen, near Eureka Springs, Ark. Lotta, the actress, was suddenly taken ill while acting in "Musette," at Easton, Pa.

Verg Dobson shot and killed his son-in-law, Lucien Floyd, near Nashville, Tenn. An Iowa farmer named Barker was swindled out of \$2,000 by three confidence men who purported to be land buyers.

Briscoe B. Bouldin. a deputy collector of internal revenue in Virginia, was shot and fatally wounded by a "moonshiner." At Cohoes, N. Y., Mrs. Dunn was mur-dered by her husband. Dunn was arrested.

The motive for the crime is unknown. A fourteen-year-old boy was seriously injured, at Springfield, O., by the explosion of a railroad torpedo which he threw into a bonfire.

A tramp camped out in a field near Xenia, O., and built a fire to sleep by. The wind blew the fire into his clothing, and he was badly burned.

The new military post near Atlanta, Ga., will be known as "Fort McPherson," in honor of General James B. McPherson, who was killed near the site in 1864.

The storm that swept the harbor at Apia, Samoa, March 15. passed over the Society islands, wrecking houses, tearing up trees, and doing immense damage to plantations. A daughter of Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of the Episcopal Church, eloped from her home at Jackson, Miss., with E.

W. Heaves, of Chicago. They were married at Cairo, Ill. A party of strange Indians crossed the Leghorn valley, and raided the Crow reservation at a point about sixteen miles south of Custer. The First United States Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Barber, are after them.

At Greenville, Miss., Weston, a negro, shot and killed Hugh Cunningham, a night-watchman. Later in the day, Lem Collier, colored, expressed sympathy for Weston in a saloon, when John Kelly, the bartender, shot him to death.

Base Ball-Louisville 8, Cincinnati 2; Baltimore 6; Brooklyn 9, Athletics 5; Cleveland 4, Chicago 2; Boston 3, Washington 2; Philadelphia 11, New York 2; Indianapolis 17, Pittsburg 12; Wheeling 9, Hamilton 6; Wabash 8, DePauw 4; Mansfield 17, Canton 9; Dayton 20, Springfield 7; Princeton 11, Harvard 2.

The Illinois Steel Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, was formed at Chicago yesterday, by a consolidation of the North Chicago Rolling-mill Company, the Joliet Steel Company and the Union Steel Company. The new concern is the largest of its kind in the world. The consolidation is intended not only to facilitate the production of all sorts of iron and steel forms, but also the manufacture of tin-

Plate.
The release of William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington has been ordered. The grounds are not stated. Advices by steamer recount the building of railways in Japan, and establishment of electric and other plants. It is stated that the French election will be postpoued until next year, to avoid a contest with the Boulangists. Vesuvius has broken out with great violence. Streams of lava are flowing down lence. Streams of lava are flowing down the Pompeii side.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

The Paris Exposition. LONDON, May 4.- The French officials are in a state of despondency not unmixed with indignation at the action of the various powers with regard to the opening of the exposition. Owing to the combined pressure of Germany and the clerical ele-ment, even the Belgium minister has been ordered to absent himself from the opening ceremonies on Monday, and the result is that charges d'affaires will represent all the foreign embassies and legations save that of Russia. The wives of all the em-bassadors and ministers, however, with bassadors and ministers, however, with the exception of the Baroness Von Mohrenheim, wife of the Russian embassador, will witness the great spectacle, including the passage of the President from the trocadero, under the Eiffel tower, to the central hall. The keenest regret is felt at the absence of Lord Lytton, the British embassador, as the French have long looked upon England as sympathizing with their detestation of a despotic form of government. What expression of resentment the French government may make in retaliation for the action ment may make in retaliation for the action of the various powers in withdrawing their representatives nobody can tell, and possi-bly no notice will be taken of it, but the people are outspoken in their opinions as to the insult.

Elaborate and general preparations have been made to celebrate the event in the provinces. All of the garrisons will fire salvos, and the civil authorities will distribute alms to the poor in honor of the oc-cassion. In all of the communes and prefectures popular banquets will be provided, and there will be free dramatic performances in the evening in all places where it is possible for the state to hire theaters for the purpose. At Lyons the Grand and the Celestine theaters have been engaged, and they will be thrown open to the public. At Belford there will be a of trades unions; at Toulon a grand naval display will take place, and at Bayonne there will be a startling innovation upon French customs in the nature of a bull fight. It will be a tame affair, however, judged from a Spanish point of view, as the horns of the bull will be tipped with wood-en balls, to prevent possible injury to the fighters. The safety of the bull has also

been considered, in providing the tighters with wooden substitutes for the lethal weapons used in the sanguinary contests waged in the adjoining kingdom. The municipal council of Athens will visit the French legation at the Greek capital to-morrow in full regalia for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the exposition and regret at the action of the powers in ordering their representatives to hold aloof from the opening ceremony.

A rumor was prevalent in Paris yesterday that after the opening exercises the exposition would be closed for a week in order to enable the completion of the preparations which have been delayed by a variety of circumstances. To-day's telegrams, however, indicate that the liklihood of such action is very remote, as enormous progress has been made within the last twenty-four hours. Miles of walks covered with bright-colored awnings have been laid out and the work on them finished; flowers have been planted in every spot available; hundreds of magnificent palms spread their leaves aloft, and acres of grass have been cleared off, so that to outward appearances very little in the way of preparation remains to be done. The restaurants are all in working order. The noted London caterers, Spires & Pond, have dispatched from here a special train with hundreds of trained bar-maids to dispense refreshments in the five-story house allotted to the firm on the exposition grounds. The girls are under the immediate supervision of an experienced matron whose orders must be implicitly obeyed. There will be a number of restaurants in

the building, each of a separate grade. Cases of Suspended Animation.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Dr. Tanner, the famous faster, is in this city. He is interested in the question of suspended animation, and this led to a cenversation with him in regard to the case of the young woman, Wil-helmina Stahl, of Jefferson Park, whose body showed no signs of decomposition when buried yesterday, though, according to sci-entific tests, she had been dead ten days. Mr. Tanner said:

"There is positively only one sure test of death, and that is decomposition, and an advanced stage of that. Any other test applied by a phycician is absolutely useless, and proves nothing. I see that the doctors who had been waiting on Miss Stahl out the tibeal artery to show the relatives that circulation had stopped, and to prove con-clusively, as they supposed, the death of the patient. Well, now, if that girl happened to have been in a trance-as we say, suffering from suspended animation—why, then, so soon as she revived she would bleed to who perpetrated that fiendish outrage would be virtually murderers. Itake it that what I may say on this subject would have little weight, because the enlightened public is aware of the utter unreliability of doctors' decisions that a person is dead. The cases of suspended animation in which the facts were discovered too late are entirely too numerous. They speak for themselves. Here, this young woman in Jefferson has been apparently dead nine days. and still no sign of decomposition appears. Here Wohlgemuth went to the centon of the still no sign of decomposition appears.

What can this mean? But one thing, and that is that from some cause decomposition has been kept off. Life is all that would do that outside the use of embalming do that outside the use of embalming fluids, which have never been used in this case, so I am told. I have a case in my mind where the body of a young man was buried in haste, and in three years the body was removed and found to be not decomposed. The physicians considered that fact strange, and laid the body on the dissecting table to study it. An incision was made with a scalpel, and instantly the man rose, being thoroughy resuscitated. He lived for years, too.

"I had the pleasure last fall of interview-

"I had the pleasure last fall of interviewing a lady near Indianapolis, who came to life after fourteen days of suspended animation. Her little brother clung to her against the will of the parents. Six doctors came in and made their usual tests, and at last it was considered foolish to keep the body any longer. The boy threw himself upon his sister, and said they should not put her into the ground. Mind you, six physicians had declared her dead. 'No, no, sir; she is not dead,' cried the

"Accidently she pushed aside the bandage which held her jaw in place. It fell, and the people in the room saw it. The brother saw it, too, and noticed that his sister's tongue was slowly moving.

"See! see!" he cried; 'she is alive!"

"They all saw, and were horrified. 'What do you want sister'! asked the how

do you want, sister?' asked the boy.

"Water! water!" came the answer from the woman supposed to be dead. They gave her water, and she revived and is still living, having since married. I had a talk with her shortly after.

"I am making this subject my special study, and I tell you it horrifies me to learn all that is going on. It is impossible to tell what person is so constituted as to be liable to fall into a trance; therefore, friends ought not to rely on the mere word of a physician. It does no harm to wait a few days. As long as the body maintains a good appearance it will hurt nothing to delay the burial. From the beginning of this year I kept account of the cases of suspended animation discovered and reported in the papers. They averaged one a week in the papers. They averaged one a week in the United States. That is a fact which should cause physicians to be very careful when they pronounce patients dead."

Weather and Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Following is the weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Saturday, May 4: Temperature—The week ending May 4 was decidedly cooler than usual in all sections, except New England and northern Michigan. Over the vheat regions of the central valleys and Northwest, and over the greater portion of the cotton region, the daily temperature ranged 3° to 6° below the normal, while in the 3° to 6° below the normal, while in the upper Ohio valley and in central Texas it was from 6° to 9° lower than usual. The general cool weather during the week has largely reduced the seasonal excess of temperature previously reported, but the season continues from seven to fourteen days earlier than usual in the extreme Northwest, and slightly in advance throughout the Northern States, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and northern Texas, while it is slightly retarded in the East, Gulf and South Atlantic States. Light frosts occurred on the first of the week in the Northwest, and later, over the central valleys, and are reported this morning in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and northern Georgia. Carolina, Tennessee and northern Georgia.

Precipitation—The rainfail for the week has been generally below the normal, although large excesses are reported in Virginia, northern New England, western New York, northern Michigan, England, western New York, northern Michigan, southern Alabama and central Texas. Although the rainfall was deficient, well distributed showers occurred throughout New England, the Middle and Southern States. Very little rain occurred in Ohio, Indiana, central and southern Illinois, and there was a total absence of rain in Iowa, southern Minnesota and Dakota, northern Nebraska and western portions of Wisconsin. There was an excess of rainfall in Oregon and Washington Territory, and generous showers occurred in northern California, which, doubtless, improved the crop conditions in that section. The seasonal rainfall continues in excess on the Atlantic coast south of New York and from the Texas coast north-

continues in excess on the Atlantic coast south of New York and from the Texas coast northward to Dakota. There is a large defleiency in rainfall in the Ohio valley, where crops are greatly in need of rain, and over the entire region from Mississippi northward to Michigan, including Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and portions of Illinois, where less than 70 per cent, of the seasonal rainfall has occurred. There is a large seasonal deficiency in southeast New England and northwestern Dakota, where about one half the seasonal rainfall is reported. In all other sections over three-fourths of the seasonal rainfall has been well distributed, has been attended by most favorable crop conditions.

General Remarks—The cool weather during the week retarded growth, and was generally unfavorable to crops in the Northwest, and some damage is reported to fruitfand gardens from frost in that section and in the central valleys. Cold, eroudy weather and rain in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana caused the crops to advance but little, and the absence of moisture in Indiana and Ohio has placed the crops in those States in a critical condition. In Kentucky, Tennessee

and Arkansas, the timely rains, although less than the normal amount, benefited erops. The tobacco prospects are reported as poor, and the growth of cotton slow. The cool weather doubtless affected the cotton The cool weather doubtiess affected the cotton crop unfavorably from Texas eastward to South Carolina, but the rains over this region during the week will doubtless benefit the condition of the crop, if followed by warm, clear weather, which will probably prevail in that section in the first part of the coming week. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the weather was generally favorable, and the season is about ten days in advance, with excellent prospects. In New Jersey heavy rains caused some damage to fruit and gardens in low grounds.

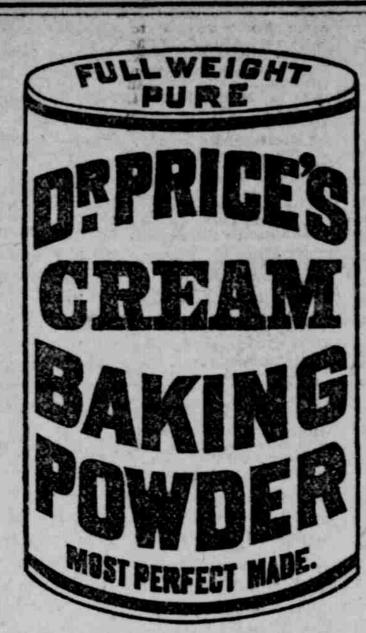
Oklahoma Officials to Be Looked After.

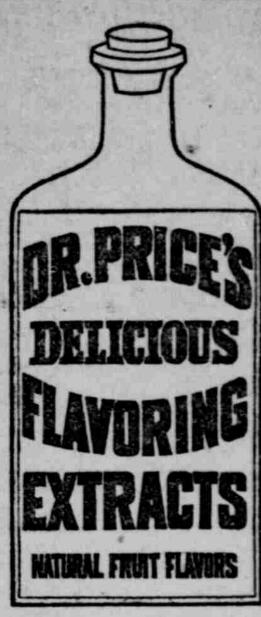
Washington, May 4.—Mr. George W. Cole, of Chicago, who was in Oklahoma when that Territory was thrown open to settlement, had a conference with Attorneygeneral Miller this afternoon in regard to the condition of government officers on that occasion. According to his statement, Marshal Jones, of Kansas, and nearly all of his seven hundred deputies, took illegal advantage of their office to get possession of choice lands. Mr. Cole said he was on the spot, and was prepared to substantiate his charges against Marshal Jones and depu-ties. He said further that Marshal Needles and his deputies, of the Oklahoma district, were alleged to be equally culpable in the matter, but as he was not personally cognizant of the facts so far as these officials were concerned, he did not care to be responsible for the charges against them. He had seen enough, however, during his stay of three days in the territory to convince him that certain persons had been given unfair advantage in securing claims, and he deemed it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities. He said he had talked with Secretary Noble in regard to the matter, and it was at his suggestion that he had called upon the Attorney-general. The latter thanked him for his information, and assured him that the matter would be thoroughly investigated. He said he had already heard enough to satisfy him that some crooked business had been perpetrated in Oklahoma, and he was determined that the offenders should be brought to justice if possible.

Inspector Frank D. Hobbs, of the General Land Office, in a letter dated Guthrie, Oklahoma, April 28, says: "The crowds at the office door have been very great, but the most perfect order has prevailed throughout, and in my experience I have never seen a better class of settlers at the opening of a new office.'

Bismarck Negotiating with Dr. Windthorst. [Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 4 .- The ferment of discontent among the government groups has in-creased since the peremptory closure of the Landtag. The reopening of the Reichstag will be signalized by attacks on the government, in which a number of National-Liberals will join with the Progressists and Centrists. The members of the Landtag expect the new income-tax bill, promised in the speech from the throne, would be tabled before the adjournment of the House. Prince Bismarck preferred to drop the bill and close the House, being advised that the long-tried docility of the government ma-jority could not be relied upon. Avoid-ing a simultaneous conflict in the Landtag and the Reichstag, the Chancellor now concentrates his efforts against the opposition in the Reichstag, and is secretly negotiating with Dr. Windthorst. That able tactician is understood to be bargaining for the full value of the Centrists support of the government bills relative to the press and the insurance of aged workmen. The necessity of Prince Bismarck obtaining the Centrist vote to carry either of these measures becomes pronounced in view of the strength of the hostile coalition. A small group of Clericals, led by Herr Von Rankenstein, have already announced their intention of supporting the government, but their number is not suffi-cient to secure a majority. Dr. Windthorst holds the mastery of the situation.

The Expulsion of Inspecter Wohlgemuth. (Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.)
BERLIN, May 4.—The arrest, in Switzer-land, and the expulsion from that country





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the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them.) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

Aargan in the legal prosecution of his duties as police inspector of Mulhouse, and was arrested at the instance of a Socialist was arrested at the instance of a Socialist who was known to be an agent provoccateur against the German police. The North German Gazette significantly adds: "The counties bordering on Switzerland must protect themselves against revolutionary efforts, which the Swiss officials both tolerate and promote."

The gravity of the aftair is increased by communications, initiated at St. Peterburg, pointing toward joint action to coarse.

pointing toward joint action to coerce Switzerland. To-day's Svet, in urging that united pressure be brought to bear in order to stop the laxity of the Swiss authorities toward conspirators, says: "The recent bomb discovery at Zurich demonstrates the necessity for foreign States no longer permitting Switzerland to harbor and protect murderers."

The President's Views on Capital Punishment. Washington, May 4.—Attorney general Miller was questioned to-day in regard to the President's views on the subject of capital punishment, his recent acts of clemency to men under sentence of death in Washington baving given rise to the impression that he was opposed to it.

Mr. Milier said: "The President is not opposed to capital punishment, and, in the murder cases referred to, did nothing more nor less than he should have done. He has none of that mandlin sympathy which will interfere with the just course of the law, but he will see that a murder-er's guilt is fully established before the extreme penalty is put into operation. I considered with the President as to the commutation of Green's sentence, and I agreed with him as to the respites which have been granted Briggs and Colbert. What are my views on capital punishment? I favor it in all cases where the crime is proven

German Catholics Jubilant. [Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, May 4.—The proceedings of the Cath-olic Congress at Vienna havefixed the at tention of the whole of Germany. The clerical press is justly jubilant over the display of the compact and wide-spread organization of the clericals. The resolutions adopted by the congress have been accepted as the programme of the German Catholics. They include a declaration of the right to demand from the state ecclesiastical

control of education, the restoration of papal sovereignty, the prohibition of Sunday trading, the endowing and fostering of the Catholic press, and the formation of co-operative peasant Money for Parnell's Lawyer. LONDON. May 4.—The statement made yester-day that the Times-Parnell case, before Justice Hannen's commission, will be closed before Whitsunday is without foundation. Both Mr. Parnell and Sir Charles Russell are determined that there shall be an ex-haustive exhibition of rebuttal testimony, no matter how much time may be consumed The committee of the Parnell indemnity fund met in Dublin yesterday, and at the request of Mr. Parnell drew a check in favor of Solicitor Lewis for £5,000, making a total of £20,000 thus far expended from the fund, and leaving a bal-

ance of £16,795. The Battlefield of Chickamauga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 4.-There arrived in this city to-day a party of thirty distinguished ex-federal and confederate officers, who were engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, ominent among whom are General Rosecrans, Gen. Grosvenor, Gen. Boynton, Gen. Cist, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Vandever, C. M. Clay, Don Piatt and others. The party accompanies Col. Kellogg, U. S. A., to assist in completing maps of the battle-field of Chickamauga. Upon Monday the party will visit Lookout Mountain, where they will be entertained by citizens of Chattanooga, and on Monday night they will have a public reception in the same house in which Gen. Rosecrans had his headquarters dur-

ing the siege of Chattanooga. Swindled Out of \$6,000. Washington C. H., O., May 4.—Samuel Coffman, a very wealthy farmer, living near here, was swindled out of \$6,000 by two confidence men, to-day. Both were apprehended, but one made his escape. Coffman is eighty-one years of

Bold Theft by an English Boy. NEW YORK, May 4.—A young English lad, hardly eighteen years old, snatched a \$500 package of bills from the hands of a depositor at the Bank of the Metropolis this afternoon and ran. Inspector Byrnes happened to be passing at the mement, and shouled to two policemen to ran

the boy down. A Breadway officer took up the the boy down. A Breadway officer took up the chase across the lawns of Union square, when the fugitive fired three shots into the ground. At this moment he ran into the arms of a park policeman. Inspector Byrnes has never seen the lad before, and he refuses to give any account of himself. The package of bilts was returned to the owner and the boy looked up to awais further inquiries by the police. inquiries by the police.

Young Man Shoots Himself. Special to the Indianapells Journal.

Rabbi Jacob Wile, of this city, came home from Chicago at 10:30 o'clock last night, went to his father's place and shot himself. A policeman hearing the shot, entered and found the young man lying on the floor, a pistol-shot wound in his left breast and near the heart. He was carried to a physician's office, and at present is resting easy, with an even chance for recovery. He was just past twenty-one years of age, and had been working in Chicago. Young Wile asserts that the shot was accidental.

Damage Suit Over a Boycott.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.-In the Supreme Court, to-day, suit for \$10,000 damages was brought against the officers of the Central Laber Union by the Post-Express Printing Company. The suit is a result of the street-car drivers' strike, which has been in progress for some time. Shortly after the strike was begun a boycott was placed on several firms by the Car-drivers' Assembly, among them being the Post-Express Printing Company. The Central Labor Union indersed the boycott.

LONDON, May 4.-The health of the Empress of Austria is much improved by her sojourn at Wiesbaden. She will remain there until May 23. She walks and drives in the forest daily. Her luggage van, attached to a through train from St. Petersburg to Vienna, took fire yesterday and was entirely destroyed. Her famons collection of gold and silver plate was melted into a shapeless mass, and a large quantity of other valuable property was destroyed.

An Empress's Valuables Destroyed.

Saloon Blown Up with Powder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 4.-- A special to the Journal says that the saloon of John Sinkman, at Newtonville, Spencer county, was blown to atoms last night. It was done by touching off a keg of powder which had been placed under the building. Sinkman had a license to sell liquor, al-though there has been a strong public sentiment against the maintenance of the saloon.

Miners Locked Out at Evansville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4 .- All the coal operaters in this city, with the exception of John Ingle & Co. and the the Sunnyside Mines, closed their mines against the miners to-day. They asked their miners to take a reduction to 65 cents per ton for mining. This they refused to do, and operations have been suspended.

Illiterates Cannot Be Disfranchised. LOUISVILLE. Ky., May 4.-The Court of Appeals to-day decided the clause of the Wallace election law, disfranchising illiterates, to be inoperative.

A Chaplain to the Exchange.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, The story from Clarion, that the sudden cessation of the new Lucinda oil field was due to the prayers of a priest, who prayed that no more oil might be found, suggests the employment of the reverend gentleman as chaplain to the Oil Exchange. When business gets very dull it might be stimulated one way or the other by the bringing in of a gusher, or by the sudden shutting off of large producers. A man who can cause an oil field to cease to be productive could command a large salary from a bull

Most Anything in Kansas.

syndicate.

How Susan B. Anthony and Belva Lock-wood will smile when they hear that Mrs. J. M. Kellogg has been made assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas. But they do almost anything in Kansas, from drinking drug-store liquor te electing John P. St. John Governor.

Humors of the stomach, salt rheum and blood disorders are cured by Ayer's Same